REMARKS

This paper is filed with a Request for Continued Examination in response to the final Office Action of November 17, 2006, in which claims 1-62 are finally rejected. With this paper, claims 1-5, 7-16, 18-20, 22-36, 40, 42-50, 52-56, 60 and 62 are amended, none are canceled, and new claim 63 is added.

Claim Rejections under 35 USC §102

Claim 1-62 are rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Kahveci *et al* (U.S. Patent No. 6,938,080, Kahveci hereinafter). Among the rejected claims, claims 1, 22 and 42 are independent claims.

The present invention pertains to presence information management. Briefly speaking, the presence information is transferred from a client of a user to a presence server, and from the presence server to another client of another user. The transferring of the presence information is in the form of messages, also called primitives. In the specification, various primitives and their functions are defined. The invention is characterized by a data structure, in which each primitive is composed by information elements, and each information element contains presence or identification information. According to the present invention, a presence primitive is assembled by a transmitting entity with information elements, stored at least temporarily in a computer-readable storage medium of the transmitting entity, transferred as a message to a receiving entity over a network, stored at least temporarily in a computer-readable storage medium in the receiving entity, and disassembled and processed or repackaged for further transmittal by the receiving entity (paragraphs [0135] and [0164] of the published Application 2003/0037103).

In responding to Examiner's assertion that Kahveci teaches the claimed invention, the Applicant respectfully submits that even though Kahveci teaches a client device (CPE) providing profile information to a managed packet backbone server (MPBS) and the server acting as an intermediary between the client device and a service provider (ASP), and these

entities communicating information over a network, there is no specific teaching in Kahveci that the information exchange is by way of messages or primitives, primitives are constructed by information elements, and information elements transmitted by the transmitting entity are disassembled and processed or repackaged for further transmittal by the receiving entity.

In Kahveci, the client CPE provides a profile of the device in a registration request. The profile includes various information items indicating its capabilities. The server MPBS issues an authentication key to the CPE (col. 11, lines 25-47). In requesting a service from a service provider ASP, the CPE sends a session request to the MPBS. The MPBS checks the authentication key, and sends a session request to the ASP. The ASP sends a token back to MPBS. The MPBS forwards the token to the CPE informing that a session can be established (col. 11 line 56 to col. 12, line 48).

There is no mentioning in Kahveci that the information provided by the CPE to the MPBS is in a message or a primitive comprising information elements, and information elements transmitted by the CPE are disassembled and processed or repackaged for further transmittal to the ASP by the MPBS. Instead, Kahveci teaches that MPBS provides an authentication key in response to the registration request by the CPE, and this authentication key is used in requesting a service provided by the ASP. The ASP, likewise, does not provide a primitive or a message containing information elements, it only provides a token for establishing a session with the CPE.

Further, in Kahveci, a CPE identifies itself to the MPBS by providing various information items indicating its capabilities, and the MPBS serves each CPE according to its capabilities. A user of the system of Kahveci is known as a subscriber. The subscriber can request a service from an ASP through the MPBS, but a subscriber cannot request the MPBS to provide presence information of another subscriber who is accessing the same Network from another CPE. In other words, there is no mechanism in Kahveci for a subscriber (a requesting user) of the system of Kahveci to request the presence information of another subscriber (a requested user) of the same system.

In order to further distinguish the present invention with the prior art, the Applicant amended the application by adding a new claim 63. The new claim 63 highlights the key features of the invention, that is a data structure of a primitive comprising information elements, in which the primitive is transferred as a message from a transmitting entity to a receiving entity over a network, and disassembled and processed or repackaged for further transmittal by the receiving entity. The basis for the new claim 63 can be found in paragraphs [0135] and [0164] of the published Application 2003/0037103.

Other claims in the application are amended accordingly, emphasizing the presence information management in terms of primitives being transmitted as messages.

It is believed that with the amendment, all the claims in the application are patentable. Applicant respectfully requests the rejections of claims 1-62 be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons it is believed that all of the claims of the application are in condition for allowance, and their passage to issue is earnestly solicited. Applicant urges the Examiner to call the undersigned attorney to discuss the present response if there are any questions.

Respectfully submitted,

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